

URBAN DISTRICT OF HEANOR



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR

THE YEAR 1960

P. WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

H. W. JEFFORD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector

HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1960

Chairman of the Council : COUNCILLOR MRS. E. CALLADINE

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR W. BELFIELD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. CLARKE

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR MRS. W. M. BARNES

COUNCILLOR J. BESTWICK

COUNCILLOR K. MATTHEWMAN

„ W. F. BLAKE, J.P.

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„ MRS. E. CALLADINE

„ K. SMITH

„ MRS. P. HART, J.P.

„ E. WHITEHOUSE

„ H. N. HODGSON

„ MRS. D. I. WILLIAMSON

„ A. LEE

„ E. WRIGHT

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

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N. A. BUXTON, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks :

MISS B. J. DOBBS

MRS. I. ROE to 29th July, 1960

MISS E. LOMAS from 5th September, 1960

Rodent Operative : (a) A. F. GREEN

(a) Part-time.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1960.

Comment on various matters appears in the body of the report.

The death of Councillor Jack Clarke early in 1960 was most unexpected. As Chairman of the Public Health Committee he became a personal friend of all of us in the Department. His comments and guidance were most helpful and greatly appreciated.

He was known far and wide and was a member of many committees and organisations. I have never been to a meeting where he did not know many of the people present.

His loss has been felt most deeply.

During the year improvements in office accommodation have been considered but not yet agreed.

At almost every Public Health Committee Meeting some damage to a Public Convenience is reported. The Chief Public Health Inspector refers to this in his part of the report. Other damage occurs in the town for instance to trees and to children's play equipment. Public lighting bulbs to perhaps thirty a month are damaged. An answer seems to have been found to this with the new lighting now being installed. The point of damage is raised well above the ground and the support most difficult to climb.

This is perhaps the answer to some of the damage. To replace with improved and hooligan proof equipment.

I have to thank the members of the Council for their support during the year. My thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for their help during the year.

The assistance of many members of the County Council staff is much appreciated.

A special word of thanks to the General Practitioners in this District who keep me informed about the incidence of infectious disease in their practice and who respond cheerfully to my telephone calls.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Heanor supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and un-diagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious diseases, births and deaths, are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

Population.

The population of the Urban District, at 30th June, 1960, was estimated by the Registrar General as 24,070—a small increase on the estimate made at the same time in 1959. (See Table 4).

Births.

366 live births were registered in 1960 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 15.21.

This figure when adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 0.98 is 14.91. This is 2.19 per thousand lower than the England and Wales rate (see Summary of Statistics and Table 4).

It should be noted that the birth rate for the Urban District is lower than the average for the country. This is at time a when the birth rate for the country is higher than it has been for some years.

Still Births.

The seven still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 18.77—a little lower than the rate for England and Wales (see Summary of Statistics). This is a low figure for Heanor when compared with the previous ten years (see Table 2).

Infant Mortality.

Five Infant Deaths were recorded, four of which occurred under the age of four weeks.

These figures both give death rates per thousand live births, for Infant and Neonatal Mortality, lower than those for England and Wales (see Summary of Statistics).

The Infant Death rate of 13.66 per thousand live births is the second lowest recorded in the District.

This rate is even lower if only the deaths from natural causes are considered. Of these prematurity or congenital malformation were the principal causes of death.

The fifth case, a child of three months, was the victim in a case of infanticide.

Perinatal Mortality.

The total of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is ten, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 26.81 (see Summary of Statistics and Table 3).

This is a reduction of two per thousand from the figure recorded in 1959 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate for 1960 of 32.9 per thousand.

Deaths.

235 deaths were registered.

This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 9.76, which, after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.24 is 12.10 and can be compared with a rate of 11.5 for England and Wales (see Summary of Statistics and Table 4).

DEATHS FROM INDIVIDUAL DISEASES.

The 235 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

DISEASE OF HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

131 deaths were recorded in this group, sixty-one males and seventy females.

Numbers 17-21, inclusive, in Table 5 make up this total which is 56% of the total deaths recorded.

Twenty-eight deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system and twenty-five to other diseases of the circulatory system. Forty were due to coronary disease and thirty-eight to other heart disease.

CANCER.

Forty-three deaths, twenty-three men and twenty women, make this the second largest group.

Death rates per thousand of the population from all forms of cancer are a little lower than the rates for England Wales (see Summary of Statistics).

Eight deaths, all men, were attributed to cancer of the lung or bronchus.

Comment in previous years has drawn attention to the statistical relationship between smoking and lung cancer. There seems little doubt that heavy cigarette smoking has an association with the development of cancer of the lung. Appreciation of this has changed smoking habits in quite a number of people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is performing quite a service by keeping up the high rate of tax on tobacco.

Tobacco is a luxury when price level is considered. It is therefore a product to be enjoyed. Unfortunately so many people are heavily addicted to tobacco that they do not enjoy it nor do they seem able to control the amount they smoke. It cannot be a pleasure under these circumstances and the money might be used more usefully on something which is a pleasure.

The coughing and throat clearing which occur amongst these addicts in early morning business buses and trains is a shocking exhibition of lack of social manners and lack of realisation of the effect of too much smoking. This chronic catarrh makes treatment of lung conditions more difficult and brings with it the possibility of infections as well as cancer.

PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS.

There were eight deaths from Pneumonia and eleven from Bronchitis. All Bronchitis deaths were men, four in the 45-60 age group and seven over 60's.

Comments made in 1958 are repeated for information.

"This does not give a true picture of this troublesome disease. It is a frequent cause of illness and causes much absence from work. It has become known as the English Disease on account of its high incidence in this country.

It is common in urban areas. Factors which affect general health and well-being are most important. Good dry houses with adequate accommodation and air space are essential. Clean air is another most important factor. The constituents of smoke deposited on buildings and materials cause increased wear and deterioration. Sunlight is occluded and that familiar dismal outlook which persists day after day in England except in seaside resorts is the result. All this results in poorer health and increased liability to disease."

TUBERCULOSIS.

Three men, aged sixty-six, sixty-eight and seventy-seven, were registered as dying from respiratory tuberculosis. This gives a death rate per thousand of the population a little higher than that for England Wales (see Summary of Statistics and Table 6).

ACCIDENTS.

Eight persons—four males and four females died as a result of accidents.

Four old persons died, three following falls and one from coal gas poisoning—three men died following accidents at work and one woman was struck by a locomotive whilst walking on a railway line.

SUICIDE.

A woman of fifty-five committed suicide by drowning.

HOMICIDE.

A child of three months died from strangulation.

Infectious Disease.

332 notifications of infectious disease were received during the year.

The incidence of individual diseases was: Whooping Cough 131, Scarlet Fever 97, Measles 70, Acute Pneumonia 18, Tuberculosis 9, Erysipelas 4, Dysentery 2 and Puerperal Pyrexia 1 (see Tables 7 and 10).

WHOOPING COUGH.

The high total of 131 cases were notified. This follows three years of low incidence (see Table 10).

All but one of the cases (a person of sixty-nine) occurred in children of school age and under, the majority of notifications being received in the last six months of the year. (See Tables 8 and 9).

SCARLET FEVER.

Ninety-seven cases were notified, the majority in children of school age (see Table 8) and were reported mainly in the early part of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Nine new cases were notified in 1960—the lowest recorded in Heanor (see Tables 6 and 7).

Four cases were of a non-respiratory type.

Three cases of respiratory tuberculosis were miners aged fifty-three, thirty-eight and forty-nine.

DYSENTERY.

Two cases of dysentery were confirmed in January in children of nine months and eight years.

Both cases occurred in the same family.

Care of Old People.

ACCOMMODATION.

Much thought is going into the design of bungalows for the use of old people and disabled people. The Council is most helpful in this. Once a design is completed with no steps or approach difficulties consideration of types of equipment is most important. Many of the points to be considered are well known. For instance coin meters need easily accessible positions, baths and lavatories need hand-rails. Taps should be of a type easily controlled by persons having difficulty in handling objects.

Safety equipment is developed by Gas Boards and firms manufacturing fireplaces and many others.

Occasionally designs of modern houses have points of danger built in. One which recently came to notice in my own family was the siting of the window at the top of the staircase. This window was so placed that in hanging curtains or cleaning the windows it was almost impossible to place a step-ladder safely. The eventual result was a fall downstairs.

SERVICES TO OLD PEOPLE.

MEALS ON WHEELS.

The Women's Voluntary Service operates a service in the town.

LAUNDRY SERVICE FOR FOUL LINEN.

There is no service.

RE-DECORATION.

Quite often the room used by an old person is not re-decorated for very many years. Some of the very friendly people who visit these people might see if there is any way in which assistance might be given to do this at reasonable intervals.

S.O.S. CARDS.

Interest was shown in these cards. The intention is to supply a card to elderly or disabled persons living alone or likely to be left alone for any length of time.

The organisation and distribution of these cards has been suggested to the Heanor Home Safety Committee and the matter is in hand.

Home Safety.

The Heanor Home Safety Committee which has the support of the Council continued during the year to carry out its task of making the public more aware of dangers in the home and of means of avoiding them.

Local organisations send representatives. Members also come from the Education Service, the Fire Service, Police, Women's Voluntary Service, and others.

The Home Safety Secretary is also the Housing Manager to the Urban District Council and provides a very useful link particularly as he is responsible for the management of many Council houses.

A continuous poster board campaign is carried out and leaflets on many subjects are distributed.

Matters of interest are passed to the Committee from the various Council Committees.

Health Education.

As seen from other parts of this report considerable work is carried out in connection with Health Education. Section 79 of the Public Health Act 1936 gives authority for this.

Apart from matters already mentioned venereal disease was widely discussed against the background of the reported increase in cases which was highlighted at the Royal Society of Health Congress at Torquay in 1960. One is most appreciative of the free and frank discussion which took place. A great change to the inhibited attitude of some years ago. A similar atmosphere prevailed when discussing difficulties experienced in Ladies' Toilets.

Crematoria.

The report of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for 1959 gives the following details:—

“The number of cremations continued to increase. From 14,523 in 1938 the figure rose to 57,980 in 1948 and to 166,154 in 1958. As a result of this trend, many burial authorities either singly or jointly with their neighbours submitted or had under consideration, proposals for new crematoria. During 1959 approval was given for the construction of twenty-one crematoria and nine approved in earlier years were completed. At the end of the year there were 117 crematoria in England Wales compared with forty-one in 1938 and fifty-one in 1948.”

This was considered by the Council but no action was taken.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS :

Area in Acres	4,636
Population (estimated)	24,070
Number of Inhabited Houses	7,866
Rateable Value (at 31st March, 1961)	£228,589
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1961)	£896
Population per Acre	5.19
Live Births registered	366
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.28
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.21
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.98)	14.91
Birth Rate England and Wales	17.1
Still Births registered	7
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	18.77
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	19.7
Deaths registered	235
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.76
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.24)	12.10
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.5
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.39
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	13.66
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	21.7
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate	14.12
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate	—
Infant Deaths (under four weeks of age)	4
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	10.93
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	15.6
Infant Deaths (under one week of age)	3
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	8.20
Perinatal Deaths (Still births and Deaths under one week of age)	10
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	26.81

Deaths Rate per 1,000 population from

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.125
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.068
Tuberculosis, other forms	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	0.007
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.332
Cancer of Bronchus, England and Wales ..	0.481
Cancer, other forms	1.454
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales ..	1.676

TABLE 1

BIRTHS

		<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live	..	179	175	354	6	6	12
Still	..	2	4	6	1	—	1

TABLE 2

STILLBIRTHS — 1950-1960

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births. (Live and Still).</i>
1950	15	36.58
1951	7	17.03
1952	11	35.42
1953	13	32.66
1954	13	33.94
1955	7	21.53
1956	11	28.38
1957	6	17.19
1958	11	31.07
1959	8	20.89
1960	6	18.77

TABLE 3

INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one year of age ..	2	3	5	—	—	—
Under four weeks of age..	1	3	4	—	—	—
Under one week of age ..	1	2	3	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths ..	3	6	9	1	—	1

TABLE 4

RATES — COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1950-1960

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>Birth Rate (Per 1,000 of the population)</i>	<i>Death Rate (Per 1,000 of the population)</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)</i>
1950	24,360	16.21	11.65	27.84
1951	24,350	16.59	10.43	32.17
1952	24,220	14.61	8.67	31.07
1953	24,130	15.95	10.69	38.96
1954	24,150	15.32	8.70	10.81
1955	24,110	13.19	10.33	50.31
1956	24,080	15.70	11.42	31.75
1957	24,030	14.27	10.82	29.15
1958	23,990	14.30	11.42	23.32
1959	23,990	15.63	9.63	18.67
1960	24,070	15.21	9.76	13.66

TABLE 5

CAUSES OF DEATH					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	3	—	3
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	..	..	..	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	5	4	9
11.	„ „ Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	8	—	8
12.	„ „ Breast	..	..	..	—	4	4
13.	„ „ Uterus	..	..	..	—	1	1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	10	11	21
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	..	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	—	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	10	18	28
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	26	14	40
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	4	1	5
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	14	19	33
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	7	18	25
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	4	4	8
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	11	—	11
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	1	3	4
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	1	3	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	..	..	..	3	8	11
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	—	—	—
34.	All Other Accidents	..	..	..	4	4	8
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	1	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	1	—	1
All Causes					119	116	235

TABLE 6

TUBERCULOSIS 1960

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under one year	..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1—	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10—	..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15—	..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25—	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45—	..	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	..	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	..	4	1	3	1	3	-	-

TABLE 7

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED 1950-1960

<i>Year</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
1950	9	6	15	1	1	2	17
1951	10	11	21	-	4	4	25
1952	19	12	31	1	2	3	34
1953	12	6	18	-	4	4	22
1954	10	9	19	1	3	4	23
1955	7	1	8	1	1	2	10
1956	10	3	13	-	2	2	15
1957	8	2	10	-	2	2	12
1958	7	6	13	-	1	1	14
1959	14	3	17	-	4	4	21
1960	4	1	5	3	1	4	9

TABLE 8
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1960
Age Groups

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60 and over	Age unknown
Anthrax	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	70	4	12	12	7	11	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute	18	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Non Paralytic	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	97	-	-	3	8	7	39	29	7	1	1	-	-	2
Smallpox	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	131	10	16	12	17	6	61	6	-	-	-	-	1	2

TABLE 9
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1960
Seasonal Incidence

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Encephalitis..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Food Poisoning	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	33	5	3	4	2	9	-	3	-	-	7	4	70
Meningococcal Infection	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute	3	1	6	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	18
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	21	14	25	10	8	7	3	3	-	3	1	2	97
Smallpox ..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	1	-	4	5	21	34	28	7	18	11	131

TABLE 10
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
1950 — 1960

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Para-Typhoid	Pneumonia, Acute	Poliomylitis, Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough
1950	..	-	3	-	-	9	-	52	-	1	-	37	1	-	64	-	67
1951	..	-	3	-	-	5	-	698	3	-	-	62	5	-	72	-	216
1952	..	-	1	-	-	6	3	114	1	1	-	35	-	4	76	-	55
1953	..	-	-	-	-	9	2	655	-	-	-	30	2	1	44	-	184
1954	..	-	1	-	-	8	1	8	1	1	-	43	3	1	16	-	107
1955	..	-	1	-	-	4	5	581	2	-	-	34	-	2	33	-	45
1956	..	-	5	-	-	1	-	10	-	1	-	34	2	2	27	-	109
1957	..	-	17	-	-	4	1	383	-	-	-	43	2	2	89	-	23
1958	..	-	4	-	-	1	-	210	-	-	-	29	-	1	39	-	16
1959	..	-	-	-	-	3	-	478	1	-	-	24	-	-	104	-	2
1960	..	-	2	-	-	4	-	70	-	-	-	18	-	1	97	-	131

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	42	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	118	29	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	162	29	—	—

- ## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ..	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	4	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel— Making etc. ..	28	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	1	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	29	—	—	—	—	—

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley Urban District Councils. In addition, the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

The area served has an estimated population of 100,480.

The relations between myself and the officers and staff of the County Council continue to develop and are generally good. My thanks go to all those who have been so helpful and who have gone out of their way to produce this excellent relationship.

Members of each of the Local Authorities are most thoughtful and many items of interest are discussed not only during Committees but on other suitable occasions.

With all Committees of all the authorities held in the evenings it is sometimes impossible to turn up to all the meetings which would be of importance to me. I have to depend on comments received from the Chief Public Health Inspectors and on rare occasions the Clerks. I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspectors for this help.

Immunisation.

Every effort was made to make the public aware of its responsibility for obtaining personal protection against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough. Posters and Leaflets were made available.

The schemes for protection are organised by the County Council and carried out by their staff and general practitioners. We must congratulate many of the general practitioners on the way in which they have surmounted many difficulties in order to make suitable arrangements for carrying out the various inoculation procedures. Not only is it necessary to carry out inoculation procedures but complete and adequate records make a considerable demand on clerical time.

Separate records are not kept for Districts by the County Council so it is not possible to estimate the completeness or otherwise of the personal protection in any particular district. This could be done if all record cards passed through the local Medical Officer of Health's Office before being forwarded to the County Council.

Local figures can be of great assistance in propaganda and are of value in case of local outbreaks.

Parents should be aware of the protection afforded by inoculation against Tetanus. This is not an unusual disease and there are fatalities every year. These can occur from the most unlikely injury.

If a person is not immunised against tetanus, antiserum has to be given which itself may cause considerable upset and discomfort. This is avoided by the thoughtful parent by obtaining early full protection.

We look forward to the day when almost every child is properly protected against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and smallpox. Many practitioners give courses of protection by using effective combined material. This saves many wearisome trips to the doctor.

Food Poisoning.

Most cases of food poisoning are notified too late. It would be appreciated if members of the public who suspect that they have been upset by something they have eaten would get in touch with my office or with the Chief Public Health Inspector as soon as possible.

By the time treatment has been started and the vomiting and diarrhoea has cleared up no organisms may be found and no specimen of suspected food is available. It is necessary that a specimen of faeces and vomit and a portion of the food be retained for examination if the investigation is to have any chance of success.

A successful investigation may prevent someone else from suffering from unnecessary vomiting and diarrhoea. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his report for the year 1959 mentions twenty-seven deaths occurring as a result of food poisoning.

Clean Air.

We know that heavy atmospheric pollution and certain fog conditions are dangerous to health. We know that there is an immense waste of fuel in smoke and a great deal of damage to materials and structures, as a result of this smoke.

The country is moving inexorably towards a smokeless state because of the pressure on costs and efficiency. On the whole as far as domestic premises are concerned this appeals to the more thinking of the house-holders. The labour of the housewife is cheap and can in most cases be wasted without too much lowering of the family standards. The carrying of solid fuel into the home, regular attention to the fire, the removal of ashes followed by frequent sweeping of the chimney and cleaning of flues with frequent re-decoration are points which can be avoided.

It is when the housewife goes out to work that her time becomes related to monetary value. If she is a person who has pressure on her time because of many social engagements her time has another value.

Capital investment in the home does not seem to be a problem, television sets, washing machines, refrigerators, make their appearance in many homes. Installation of modern heating appliances should not be too difficult.

Research is needed in the direction of trying to find out the minimum level of permissible pollution. This is believed to be going on at present. It needs to be followed by legislation to ensure that all areas in the country comply.

The use of the standard deposit gauges with a cost of analytical fees of £3-£4 a month will decrease as more modern equipment such as the daily volumetric smoke filter is installed in more areas. This equipment is reasonably dependable and requires daily attention. As mentioned in a previous report this equipment should be superseded by a more modern instrument, which could take snap samples at various times of the day or night. They could be operated either manually or automatically. Smoke varies from hour to hour. A daily reading only averages out the pollution over 24 hours. It is a grim picture to watch a row of new bungalows pouring out smoke from the chimney pots and to see it descending from the roof into the garden on to the freshly washed white fabrics hanging in the garden, blackened by their owners wasted fuel.

There is no doubt at all of the benefits of smokeless zones. Many prejudices have to be overcome. Unreasoned resistance to change must be met by continuous propaganda. Of course our primitive instincts like a blazing fire. But take into consideration the fact of the housewife's unnecessary work, the personal poisoning the family illness, the neighbour off work with bronchitis. Consider the extra filth during periods of fog.

Is the deposit of heavy loads of dirt from the atmosphere the reason for depressing grey, fawn and navy raincoats, and officials in navy blue uniforms? What an improvement if pollution were abolished and clothing took on a cheerful and gay appearance. Raincoats could be clean and bright and our many uniformed services have white or coloured overalls or coats, market stalls could have gay awnings.

MEASUREMENTS OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The siting of instruments with the assistance of a representative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been very useful. Figures are obtained which give, as far as possible, an average figure for the area.

It is necessary to know this. However, it still does not tell us what we wish to know. How bad is the pollution in parts of the area. It must be worse than the average in areas of congested buildings and probably less on new estates with widely separated houses where the dustbin men have to walk a long way.

If we know the worst then we know where attention is needed first. Winds, drift and other factors enter here.

More sampling is needed to build up pictures of the areas and to provide a background to measure progress.

VENTILATION.

Much is said about atmospheric pollution in connection with the external atmosphere and smoke,

The pollution in confined spaces such as meeting places, the bar, or committee meeting of some body or on social occasions is often far worse than that met outside in many towns. There is often no ventilation, windows closed at the beginning of the meeting will remain closed, if opened they are often closed because of the draught.

Sources of pollution are tobacco smoking and droplet infection from people careless of the danger to others (colds, influenza, etc.). Central heating without ventilation can give rise to stuffiness and discomfort.

The fitting of fans, either to draw polluted air out or to push in warm air are the best means. There must be proper siting of the fan and it should be possible to regulate the rate of air exchange. Noise arising from a fan must be considered, and it should be suitably sited and fixed. It seems not unusual for buildings to be erected where the designer has no thought of adequate ventilation. One building known to me which is used by a large number of children has windows in one wall and the only other source of ventilation is the door in the opposite wall. For any exchange of air it is necessary to leave the door open. It must be remembered that if air is extracted by fans, arrangements must be made for an equivalent amount of air to be drawn in without causing a draught.

One meeting place had the largest fan available installed. When switched on it tore down all the Christmas decorations and pulled all the smoke down two chimneys. Thought, care and design is needed.

This whole matter was accentuated when attending a public lunch. The wife of one of the guests told me that her husband always returns from meetings with streaming eyes. This was because of the absence of ventilation and the accumulation of tobacco smoke. There must be times when smoking should be regarded on the same level as spitting when it is performed without thought for others. No smoking should occur unless there is adequate ventilation. Cigarette smoking has a close relationship with cancer of the lung. How far inhaling tobacco smoke in a confined space can produce lung trouble is not known. Certainly it must influence chronic bronchitis and asthma.

Housing Standards—Overcrowding.

It is quite obvious that the standards of accommodation laid down in the Housing Acts are now inadequate.

The health visitor and doctor report cases which in their opinion are overcrowded. This means to them that it is impossible to nurse the sick or ill person properly in a separate room or that there is not sufficient room for a cot for the new baby, or that children are sharing beds.

Unfortunately babies up to one year old do not count in assessing statutory overcrowding. Children up to ten years of age only count as half a person. If modern methods are followed and the mother tries to take advantage of her training by the health visitor or from the general practitioner adequate space is required for the baby before it is one year old.

Children who share beds do not sleep well. Any minor illness, restlessness or major illness, produces two upset children instead of one.

An overhaul of the present statutory overcrowding standards is required. It is necessary to bring standards into line with modern practice. Any child of any age should be entitled to adequate and separate bedroom space and bed space.

Home Safety.

Water Safety.

One of the urgent problems in connection with water safety is the provision of more accommodation in which children can be taught to swim and be at home in water. This should naturally lead to great developments in the world of water sports.

Whilst very young children can be taught to swim and enjoy water activity by skilled and careful parents an answer is needed to the question. "At what age should children to be taught swim?"

In order that the majority of children should be able to swim much more provision is needed. If young children of five, six, or seven, are to be taught then shallow learner baths are required. Are these best provided in Infant or Junior Schools or best provided by the Local Authority.

In order that all can have access inside and outside school hours and that the supervision of conditions be standardised would it not be wise for facilities to be provided by the Local Authority? On the other hand provision of more accommodation is very slow by Local Authorities and learner baths may never materialise unless provided in schools.

Open air baths are of limited value in a country with poor weather conditions and are of less value because they can be used for teaching for only a small proportion of the year. Obviously shallow learner baths, closed in, used all the year round are a necessity. The provision of deeper, bigger baths are needed for the more proficient children and grown-ups, if water sports are to be developed and encouraged.

The country is very short of sports which can take place indoors and all the year round.

The closing down of sporting facilities because of weather, darkness or winter, means more people on the streets or with less opportunity to amuse or entertain themselves and more time to get into mischief.

Offices Act, 1960.

This act comes into force in January, 1962. It is of little value until regulations are made. There is no doubt that there requires to be a minimum standard of accommodation in premises used as offices.

Refreshments are made under most unhygienic conditions in some offices. Sometimes in the ancillary lavatory accommodation. Female toilet accommodation needs to be properly equipped and kept in order. The ladies seem to accept poor toilet accommodation without complaint because to complain is thought to be indelicate. The person in charge should ask the senior lady on the staff if all is satisfactory. If not there should be free and frank discussions. No doubt the Offices Act, if it becomes operative, will help to clear up some of these problems.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

(M.O.H. Area)

Population (Estimated)	..	..	..	..	..	100,480
Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	18,087
Population per Acre	..	..	..	..	..	5.56
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	32,333
Live Births Registered	..	..	..	..	..	1,514
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	15.07
Birth Rate (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	17.1
Still Births Registered	..	..	..	..	..	36
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	..	..	..	..	..	23.23
Still Birth Rate (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	19.7
Deaths Registered	..	..	..	..	..	1,019
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	10.14
Death Rate (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	11.5
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	..	..	..	..	..	25
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Live Births)	..	..	..	..	..	16.51
Infant Mortality (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	21.7
Neonatal Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	16
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	10.57
Neonatal Mortality (England Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	15.6

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1960

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.*

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1960.

It is only right and fitting that mention should be made in this Report of the great loss sustained by the Council, and the Health Committee in particular, by the death of Councillor J. Clarke in January, 1961.

Though he had served on many Committees and had duly taken his place as Chairman of the Council, it can be said that his great and lasting interest was in public health.

He had a happy knack of being able to put people at their ease; this together with his kindly, understanding nature encouraged many to seek his advice and help. This was always readily given no matter at what inconvenience to himself.

I can well remember one occasion when we were discussing Refuse Collection, he remarked, "When we have completed the changeover from petrol to diesel, and when we have replaced the last of the side-loading lorries with a new rear loader, then I shall rest content."

Unhappily he was not to see this wish come to fruition.

With his passing the Community lost a very faithful servant, and I personally lost a very good friend.

The operation of the two Improvement Grant Schemes can be considered as a more positive approach to good housing, and as such a valuable investment in the future.

Whilst it falls to the lot of the Health Department to obtain the demolition of sub-standard houses, we have also to undertake the more pleasurable and satisfying job of dealing with all applications for Improvement Grants.

In the pages of this Report devoted to Housing, will be found an account of our "stewardship"; I feel sure, and I say this with due modesty, that we have not been found "wanting", particularly when it is noted that 492 visits were made in connection with 104 applications for grant aid, and that in all, work to the value of £10,500 was carried out.

Though much was therefore accomplished in the way of improving the older type of house, there is, however, still much to accomplish in this particular sphere; the great challenge being to stimulate the interest and desire of property owners to take advantage of the Improvement Grant Schemes and in so doing provide the houses of which they are landlords, with basic modern amenities.

The Report on Slaughterhouses duly received the approval of the Minister, and the 1st April, 1961, was the date fixed by which all slaughterhouses had to comply with the Regulations. No doubt we shall see some reduction in the number of licensed premises, but at least there will remain the satisfaction of knowing that the premises still remaining have been brought up to a satisfactory standard.

In these days of high pressure advertising through the media of sound and sight, the Health Department no less has a like need to use display material for the purpose of emphasising various aspects of environmental hygiene. The Department is handicapped in this respect by not having available at the Council Offices, suitable facilities for the display of posters and other information of which would be of use to the general public.

Mrs. I. Roe left the Department in July, and I was very sorry that travelling difficulties had brought this about, since she had proved most capable and efficient. We were, however, fortunate in securing the services of Miss D. E. Lomas who had formerly worked in the Department.

Each succeeding year brings with it new legislation of concern to your Health Department and in this respect the following might be mentioned:—

- Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960;
- The Caravan Sites (Licences applications) Order, 1960;
- Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960;
- Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

To the Council and Members of the Public Health Committee, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation for their support and keen interest in the work of the Department. I also wish to thank the Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health and my colleagues in other Departments for their help and co-operation.

To my staff, a very sincere "Thank you" for work so cheerfully and efficiently carried out.

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. JEFFORD,

*Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE, 1960

Agricultural Act	..	..	..	..	..	6
Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	..	..				584
Brook Courses	..	..	..	..	..	2
Caravans—sites	..	..	..	..	..	32
Caravans—dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	76
Cinemas and Theatres	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..	..	15
Dirty Houses	..	..	..	..	..	30
Drainage Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	458
Drainage—Smoke, Colour and Water Tests	..	..				162
Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	106
Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	29
Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	68
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	15
Housing Inspections—Housing Act, 1957	..	..				223
„	„	—Housing (Financial Provisions) Act,				
		1958	..	..	..	
„	„	—House Purchase and Housing Act,				492
		1959	..	..	..	
„	„	—Rent Act, 1957..	..	..	..	7
„	„	—Overcrowding	..	..	..	2
„	„	—Public Health Act, 1936	..	..	..	27
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	23
Infestations of Insects	..	..	..	..	..	27
Keeping of other Animals	..	..	..	..	..	1
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premises inspected on complaint	..	..	..	..	..	149
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..	..	57
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	792
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	487
Re-visits to Property under Notice	..	..	..	..	..	431
Salvage	..	..	..	..	..	124

Shops Act, 1950—Hours of Closing	62
" " —Sunday Trading, etc.	2
Small Sewage Disposal Units	18
Subsidence	113
Swimming Baths	2
Verminous Premises	6
Water in Cellar	1

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Bakehouses	8
Manufacture of Preserved Food Premises	76
Catering Establishments.. .. .	6
Confectioners' shops	13
Fish and chip shops	5
"General" shops	66
Greengrocers' shops	20
Grocers' shops	69
Market Stalls and Vehicles	669
Public Houses, Clubs	12
"Sweet" shops	7

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

Food Depots and Stores	57
Ice Cream premises	29
Milk Distributors	2
Slaughterhouses	681

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS

Housing defects	60
Defective and obstructed drains and sewers	36
Defective closet compartments and fittings	11
Dirty houses	2
Defective yard paving	1
Water in cellar	2
Excessive emission of smoke	2
Infestation of crickets	1
Dirty closet compartments	1
Miscellaneous complaints	21

Total complaints received ..	137
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A visit and enquiry is made in respect of all complaints received and seventeen of the above complaints were referred to other departments of the Council.

All complaints are dealt with as expeditiously as possible, but in these days when many husbands and wives are out at work and there is no one at home, extra visits have sometimes to be made.

NOTICES ISSUED

Number of Statutory Notices served	10
Number of Informal Notices served	143
Number of Notices abated	375

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACTS

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Floors re-laid or repaired	87
Windows repaired or provided	176
Walls repaired	438
Ceilings repaired	79
Staircases repaired	3
Handrails provided	19
Fireplaces or ovens repaired or renewed	50
Pantries ventilated or repaired	21
Washing coppers provided or repaired	5
Doors repaired or renewed	65
New food stores	7
Extra bedroom accommodation	1
Self-contained flats	2

BATHS, LAVATORY BASINS, ETC.

Baths provided	80
Wash-hand basins provided	82
New sinks provided	28
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	10
Bath waste pipes trapped or repaired	1
Hot water service repaired or provided	83
Conversions of bedroom into bathroom	28
New bathrooms constructed	13
Division of scullery to form new scullery and bathroom	11
Conversion of coals/W.C. to form new bathroom	17
Wash-house converted to bathroom	5
Division of bedroom to form new bedroom and bath- room	6
Pantry converted to bathroom	2
Scullery constructed	2

WATER SUPPLY

Internal supply of water provided (taps fixed over sinks)	3
New taps to sinks	25

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Roofs repaired	69
Walls pointed or repaired	123
Chimney stacks repaired	59
Eaves and Downspouting provided or repaired ..	73
Damp-proof courses provided	15

DRAINAGE

Downspouts disconnected from drains	1
Drains opened and cleansed	18
Drains relaid or repaired	64
Additional drains provided	22
New Inspection Chambers provided	25
Inspection Chambers repaired	23
Drains ventilated	7
Soil pipes repaired or altered	6
New gully traps provided	81
Inspection chambers abolished	2
Boat Inn Sewage disposal unit enlarged	1
Aldercar Hall Sewage disposal unit repaired	1

YARDS AND OUTBUILDINGS

Wash-houses built, repaired or limewashed	3
Coalhouses built or repaired	19
Yards paved or repaired	29

PRIVIES, PAIL CLOSETS, CESSPOOLS, W.C.'S

Pan closet receptacles renewed	2
New W.C. buildings erected	3
Water closet compartments repaired	40
Defective flushing apparatus repaired or renewed ..	23
Additional W.C.'s provided	16
Defective joint between W.C. pedestal and flush pipe ..	5
New seat to W.C.	7
W.C. compartments disconnected from scullery ..	1
Water closets provided with new pedestals	92

MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES

Nuisances from keeping swine	2
Nuisances from keeping other animals	2
Accumulations of rubbish, manure etc. removed ..	1
Infestations (crickets, ants, etc.)	1
Disinfestations (bugs)	1

HOUSING

It is nice to have reached the stage in housing matters, where one's work has become constructive rather than destructive.

Whilst one must appreciate that where unsatisfactory and sub-standard dwellings exist, appropriate action must be taken to secure their demolition or closing, the more positive approach of securing the repair and improvement of soundly constructed houses rewards one with a feeling of satisfaction.

It will be seen in this section of the report that efforts throughout the year have largely been directed towards securing the improvement of dwelling houses lacking modern amenities.

In this respect 492 visits were made in connection with Improvement Grants, and 104 applications received for Grant aid.

The Standard Grant Scheme really got under way and proved the more attractive of the two schemes: sixty-seven applications being received, two of which were refused.

The average amount of grant per house was £98 18s. 6d.

With regard to Discretionary Grants, thirty-seven applications were received which represents an increase of 31% when compared with the total for the previous year. The average amount of grant given was £154, which is about £4 higher than for the year 1959:

The following is a summary of the work done, etc., under the Discretionary and Standard Grant Schemes.

APPLICATIONS	SCHEME	
	Discretionary	Standard
No. received	37	67
No. refused	—	2
No. withdrawn	—	—
No. granted	36	61
No. where work completed ..	29	61
IMPROVEMENTS		
Baths	25	53
Wash-hand basins	25	54
Hot water circulating systems..	25	54
W.C.'s	23	46
Pantries	2	4
Damp-proof courses	11	—
Extra bedroom accommodation	2	—
Division of large house to form two separate flats	1	—
Floors	5	—
Fireplaces	22	—
EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS ..	£4,464	£6,034 12 6
Average amount of Grant per house	£154	£98 18 6

It was still felt that there was a need to continue to publicise the improvement grant schemes. Hence, to this end a circular letter was prepared setting out briefly the salient points of both the Discretionary and Standard Grants, and sent to owners of property in certain parts of the District. The results so far have been rather disappointing. Indeed, the greatest problem relating to improvement grants, is the need to stimulate the interest of owners in improving dwelling houses of which they are the landlords.

Perhaps a greater return than 8% on their capital outlay will be necessary before they will “Grasp the nettle”.

I mentioned in my last Annual Report the difficulties experienced by local Builders in obtaining payment from their clients, on completion of the improvement grant works.

These difficulties, and they are very real ones, still persisted during the year under review and have resulted in Builders calling at the Department to enquire when their Client is likely to receive his improvement grant cheque.

Your Health Committee were concerned at this state of affairs and considered how it might be possible to help, but were unable to find a satisfactory solution to the problem.

I now see that the Notts., Lancs. and Derbys. Master Plumbers' Association has written to the Council likewise expressing the concern of their members, at the fact that grants—particularly standard grants—when paid, are not being put to the use for which they were intended.

The suggestion is put forward that a receipted account should be obtained from the applicant before the grant is paid to him. In this respect I would, however, draw attention to Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 37/59 wherein it is stated, "It is not necessary for the account to have been discharged before grant can be paid and authorities are asked not to insist on the production of receipted bills in advance of payment of grant, as this can cause hardship where an owner has difficulty in finding his own share of the cost".

Turning to general housing matters: from time to time one is confronted with the problem of an old man or an old woman living alone, and who gradually becomes incapable of looking after his or herself, and is subsequently found to be in need of care and attention.

Often the house has got into a dreadfully dirty state, with ashes piled up on the hearth; coals dumped on the kitchen floor for handiness; floors unswept and unwashed and of course, everywhere the inevitable dust.

Despite this the ties of the home and the locality are such that in most cases, these aged persons stubbornly refuse to be removed to one of the County Council's residential establishments, the spectre of the old workhouse concept looming large in their imagination.

And when eventually they do go away the house is locked up to await the time when the old person can be persuaded to give up the tenancy; when this will be is anybody's guess because naturally there is a great reluctance to cut the last tie with surroundings known so well and so long.

As month succeeds month and no attention is paid to the vacated house, complaints from the neighbours begin to come in—"the house has got mice"; "because that place is empty my walls have become damp"; "children are smashing the windows"—and so on.

The trouble is that until the place actually becomes a nuisance there is so little that can be done.

During the year nine houses were represented as unfit and this resulted in five undertakings being accepted and the making of four Closing Orders.

Two Demolition Orders were made and twenty-three houses were demolished.

The following properties have been dealt with during the year, under sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT

<i>Property</i>	<i>Result at end of year</i>		
13 Church Street, Heanor	..	Action pending.	
85 Glasshouse Hill, Codnor	..	"	
29 Heanor Road, Loscoe	..	Closing Order operative.	
9 Lee Lane, Langley ..	..	"	"
11 Lee Lane, Langley ..	..	"	"
20 Mill Lane, Codnor ..	..	Undertaking not to relet.	
63 Nelson Street, Heanor	..	"	" "
90 Nelson Street, Heanor	..	"	" "
71 Thorpes Road, Heanor	..	"	" "

DEMOLITION ORDERS SERVED

<i>Property</i>
11 High Street, Loscoe.
10 Peach Street, Heanor.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

<i>Property</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 Bircumshaw Road, Heanor ..	Demolition Order operative
2 " " " "	" " "
3 " " " "	" " "
4 " " " "	" " "
1 The Common, Codnor ..	" " "
2 " " " "	" " "
3 " " " "	" " "
8 The Common, Codnor ..	" " "
8a Heanor Road, Codnor ..	Damaged by mining subsidence.
90 Lee Lane, Langley ..	Demolition Order operative.
29 Mill Road, Marlpool ..	Demolished for road widening purposes.
4a Station Lane, Crosshill ..	Damaged by mining subsidence.
94 Station Road, Langley Mill ..	Demolition Order operative.
96 " " " "	" " "
98 " " " "	" " "
100 " " " "	" " "
102 " " " "	" " "
104 " " " "	" " "
106 " " " "	" " "
108 " " " "	" " "
110 " " " "	" " "
9 Thorpes Road, Heanor ..	" " "
11 " " " "	" " "

HOUSES MADE FIT

<i>Property</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
38 Alfreton Road, Codnor ..	Closing Order operative.
Breach Cottage, Denby Lane, Codnor	Undertaking not to re-let.

UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED

<i>Property</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 Mill Lane, Codnor ..	Undertaking not to re-let.
63 Nelson Street, Heanor ..	" " "
90 Nelson Street, Heanor ..	" " "
71 Thorpes Road, Heanor ..	" " "

CLOSING ORDERS

Property

29 Heanor Road, Loscoe

9 Lee Lane, Langley

11 Lee Lane, Langley

The undermentioned details show, according to each Ward, the number of houses having demolition orders, closing orders or undertakings operative and how many of these premises are still occupied:—

				<i>Demolition Orders</i>		<i>Closing Orders and Undertakings</i>	
				<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Houses Occupied</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Houses Occupied</i>
Central Ward	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
East Ward	..	..	..	2	1	2	Nil
North Ward	..	..	..	4	1	7	4
South Ward	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
South West Ward	..	..	..	8	3	9	2
West Ward	..	..	..	1	Nil	2	Nil
West Central Ward	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
				—	—	—	—
				15	5	29	6
				—	—	—	—

It can therefore be seen that there are still eleven families occupying condemned property. All these, however, are individual rehousing problems not easy of solution, because in most cases requests have been made for Council houses with low rentals; others have expressed a wish to live in a certain part of the District; in two instances aged persons living alone flatly refuse to be moved into Council-owned bungalows. In such cases these old folks are happy to stay where they are, among neighbours they know. These houses are kept clean and tidy and reasonably weatherproof and so it would be folly to disturb them. Occasional visits are made to see that they are reasonably comfortable and there the matter rests.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

		Displaced during year	
	Houses Demolished	Persons	Families
IN CLEARANCE AREAS.			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sect. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS.			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	23	17	5
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Displaced during year</i>	
		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	8	5	2
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(11) After informal action by local authority	195	—
(12) After formal notice under—		
(a) Public Health Act	1	3
(b) Section 9 and Section 16, Housing Act, 1957	1	3
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	Nil	—

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957).

	<i>No. of houses</i> (1)	<i>No. of separate dwellings con- tained in column (1) (2)</i>
POSITION AT END OF YEAR.		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) under Section 17(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

	<i>No. of houses</i> (1)	<i>No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)</i>
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil	Nil

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING 1960

	Heanor	Langley Mill	Langley & Marlpool	Loscoe	Codnor
By Local Authority ..	—	54	4	—	—
By Private Enterprise ..	14	7	5	14	8
Totals ..	14	61	9	14	8

By Local Authority ..	58
By Private Enterprise ..	48
Total ..	106

The following table shows the number of houses erected since 1927 :—

Year	Houses Erected by the Council	Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Non-Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1927	50	35	9	94
1928	90	25	10	125
1929	112	28	7	147
1930	—	—	19	19
1931	10	—	28	38
1932	138	—	52	190
1933	26	—	100	126
1934	52	—	150	202
1935	19	—	139	158
1936	56	—	149	205
1937	—	—	122	122
1938	106	—	142	248
1939	—	—	79	79
1940 to 1945	—	—	13	13
1946	Pre 50 fabs	—	30	80
1947	66	—	46	112
1948	90	—	1	91
1949	155	—	10	165
1950	121	—	21	142
1951	84	—	13	97
1952	82	—	8	90
1953	70	—	32	102
1954	117	—	32	149
1955	71	—	42	113
1956	80	—	34	114
1957	75	—	38	113
1958	48	—	35	83
1959	68	—	23	91
1960	58	—	48	106
Totals . .	1,894	88	1,432	3,414

COUNCIL HOUSES

I am again indebted to Mr. M. Gascoyne, Housing Manager, for kindly supplying the undermentioned details concerning applications for tenancy of the Council's houses and bungalows:—

APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSES

Number of Householder applicants	..	..	215	
Number of Lodger applicants	..	..	121	
				336

APPLICATIONS FOR BUNGALOWS

Number of Householder applicants	..	..	221	
Number of Lodger applicants	..	..	38	
				259

Total number of applicants	..	595
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When compared with the previous year the number of applicants on the Housing Register has decreased by eighty-four.

RENT ACT

Only three applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

Of these one was refused, and the service of Form J's resulted in one undertaking by the landlord being accepted and one certificate of disrepair being issued.

There were no applications for cancellations of certificates.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the early part of the year considerable difficulty was experienced in dealing with an influx of caravan dwellers who virtually took possession of "Parliament Square", Cromford Road, Langley Mill, and for a time defied all attempts to make them vacate the site.

These people were undesirables in many ways and did much to alienate the feelings of local residents.

However, it would appear that the power of "Mother Nature" proved more persuasive than either myself or the cumbersome machinery of the Public Health Act, since the threatened flooding of Parliament Square by the river Erewash, proved sufficient to make these Caravan dwellers depart for "pastures new".

Respite from such troubles however, was not long enjoyed, for after a brief interval, six more trailer-type vans were stationed on the same site.

The occupants, however, proved more amenable, and in due course departed.

The Caravan Sites Control and Development Act came into operation on the 29th August.

Existing site operators were required to apply for site licences by the 28th October and the three operators in this District all submitted their applications by that date

It would seem that the Act whilst strengthening the powers of the Planning Authority, also introduces an entirely new system of licensing.

Applications for new site licences have therefore to be dealt with in two stages. The first being the suitability of the proposed site for caravan use. This has to be decided by the Planning Authority in consultation with the licensing authority, that is to say this Council.

The second stage comes into operation when planning permission has been given and deals with the regulation and equipment of the site under licensing powers.

The whole process, therefore, is essentially one of "Combined operations" between the Planning Authority and the District Council but it will be essential to have an agreed policy as to what matters come within the purview of the former and what matters are to be regulated by the Council as the Licensing Authority.

With this in mind your Health Committee gave the matter careful consideration and subsequently recommended that the Council as Licensing Authority, should be responsible for the administration of Section 5 of the Act.

In particular it was considered that the following matters should come under the Council's jurisdiction:—

- (a) Density and space between caravans;
- (b) Types of caravans;
- (c) Positioning of caravans and the regulation of the erection of other structures including tents.
- (d) Preservation of amenities;
- (e) Layout of roads and footpaths together with hard standings.
- (f) Water Supply.
- (g) Drainage, sanitation and washing facilities.
- (h) Refuse disposal;
- (i) Fire fighting appliances in co-operation with the County Fire Services.
- (j) Storage space;
- (k) Car parking;
- (l) Recreation space.

The Committee's recommendations were approved by the Council and in December were forwarded to the Planning Authority.

OUTWORKERS

In accordance with provisions of Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, eleven lists containing the names and addresses of sixty-one outworkers, were received during the year. Particulars relating to six outworkers residing outside the area, were forwarded to the local authorities concerned.

A summary of outworkers resident in this district whose names appeared on the August lists, together with the nature of work, is set out hereunder:—

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers</i>
		<i>Females</i>
Wearing apparel—making, etc. ..	28	28
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	1	1
	29	29

CLEAN AIR

The siting of the instruments used in connection with the measurement of atmospheric pollution remained the same as in former years.

The deposit gauge has been situated at No. 20 George Street Langley Mill, since June, 1958, and hence this period of time should be sufficiently long enough to give some indication of the grosser atmospheric pollution in this particular area.

The data so far obtained shows that atmospheric pollution is slowly increasing as can be seen from the fact that the average monthly deposit per square mile, in 1958 was approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons; in 1959, 9 tons and in 1960, 10 tons.

The results obtained from the daily smoke filter, sited at the Department, show that the contamination of the air by the finer pollutants, remains fairly consistent from year to year.

Details of the results obtained from the deposit gauge and smoke filter are forwarded each month to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

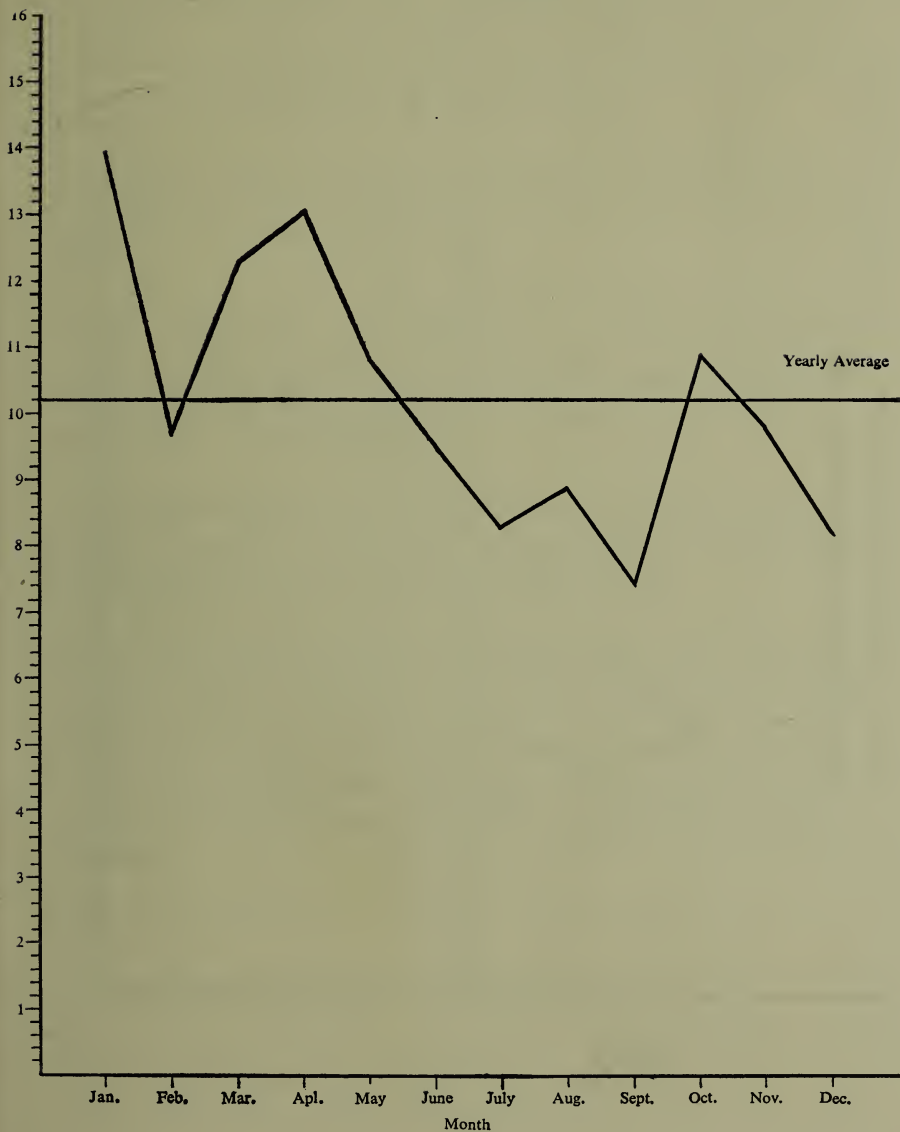
In turning one's thoughts to atmospheric pollution in general, it may well be that the earlier misgivings one had about the establishment of smoke control areas in a colliery district, are not so formidable as would first appear.

TONS
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MILE

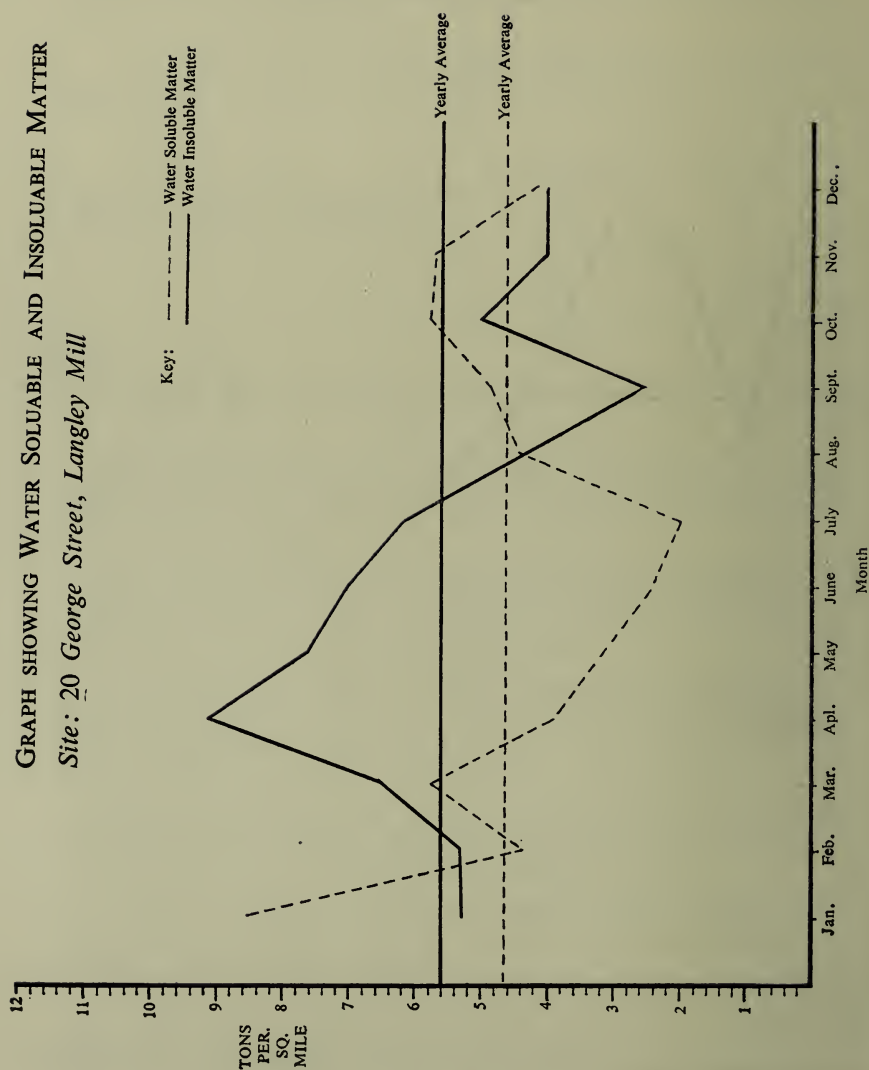
STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGE

Site : 20 George Street, Langley Mill.

GRAPH SHOWING TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER



GRAPH SHOWING WATER SOLUABLE AND INSOLUABLE MATTER Site: 20 George Street, Langley Mill



There is no doubt that as the years pass, people are becoming more conscious of the harmful effects of airborne pollution. Whilst there may be many who are willing to pay lip service only to efforts to bring about cleaner air, I personally have been agreeably surprised at the favourable reactions of persons with whom I have discussed the various ways in which the householder can play a part in the reduction of atmospheric pollution.

Many people do not realise that they are already making a valuable contribution towards clean air, despite the fact that they do not live in smoke control areas.

I am referring to the increasing use of gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters, etc. Particularly is this so in those households where husband and wife go out to work, where, on returning home at the end of the day, it is easier and more convenient to use gas or electricity as a means of heating.

Indeed one local tradesman told me not long ago, that never before in the whole of his many years experience in the electrical trade, had the demand for electric fires been so high.

I am hoping that during the ensuing year it will be possible for your Health Committee to give serious consideration to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas in this District. The work involved in bringing such areas into being, is considerable, and must needs be spread over many years. Nevertheless, it is work which should demand high priority in the sphere of environmental hygiene.

SUMMARY OF DEPOSITED MATTER AND RAINFALL

<i>Month</i>	<i>Water-Insoluble matter in Tons per sq. mile</i>	<i>Water-Soluble matter in Tons per sq. mile</i>	<i>Total Tons</i>	<i>Rainfall in inches</i>
January ..	5.33	8.58	13.91	5.04
February ..	5.36	4.41	9.77	2.10
March ..	6.49	5.76	12.25	1.48
April ..	9.18	3.94	13.12	1.18
May	7.62	3.18	10.80	1.00
June	7.02	2.45	9.47	1.56
July	6.13	2.15	8.28	3.05
August ..	4.31	4.40	8.71	3.89
September ..	2.55	4.87	7.42	4.53
October ..	5.07	5.80	10.87	5.71
November ..	4.01	5.73	9.74	3.43
December ..	4.01	4.17	8.18	3.89

The total amount of deposited matter recorded for the month of January proved to be the highest of the year, with the month of April taking second place.

The average monthly deposit of 10.21 tons shows an increase of about one ton per sq. mile when compared with the monthly average for the year 1959.

The monthly averages for the year 1960 were as follows:—

Water Soluble matter:	4.62 tons per sq. mile.
Water Insoluble matter:	5.59 tons per sq. mile.
Total deposited matter:	10.21 tons per sq. mile.

DAILY SMOKE FILTER

Site: Public Health Department, Council Offices, Heanor.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Concentration of Smoke in milli-grammes per 100 cubic metres of air</i>		
	<i>Average Value</i>	<i>Highest Value</i>	<i>Lowest Value</i>
January	18	56	4
February	18	56	3
March	10	25	4
April	10	19	3
May.. .. .	8	16	3
June.. .. .	4	12	1
July	5	12	1
August	7	16	3
September	10	24	5
October	14	28	4
November	14	42	5
December	22	63	3

REGISTER OF RAINFALL FOR 1960.

Summary of observations taken at the Memorial Park, Heanor, by
Mr. J. H. Garside, Surveyor :—

							<i>Inches</i>	<i>Days of Rain</i>	
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	on	19
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.98	„	16
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.41	„	11
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.31	„	11
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.28	„	7
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	„	5
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.88	„	18
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.75	„	18
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.37	„	15
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.35	„	23
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.86	„	24
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.49	„	19
Total							41.43	„	186
1959							22.19	„	118
1958							39.99	„	174
1957							33.41	„	171
1956							30.91	„	138
1955							21.21	„	105
1954							31.34	„	150
1953							23.32	„	114

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

REFUSE COLLECTION

It has been said that if a man is bitten by a dog, this is not "news", but if a man bites a dog, this is "news".

By the same reasoning, if dustbins are emptied regularly week after week, month after month, this is not "news"; if, however, the regularity of collection breaks down and bins are not emptied this soon becomes "news", and complaints are voiced.

Furtunately such a position did not arise during the year under review, and a regular weekly collection of refuse was maintained except during the month of February, when two days of heavy snow made it necessary to suspend collections throughout the whole of the District for half a day.

Though the "dustman" has now had his calling immortalised in song, one cannot help but feel that his status, in comparison to other trades, is very low, and few there are who seem to appreciate the valuable service he renders to the community.

Some people seem to take a delight in seeing just how wet and foul they can make the contents of their dustbins. No doubt this is by caused emptying the contents of the teapot into the bin, or perhaps potato peelings together with water. Be that as it may as often as not the stinking liquid drips down the arms of the loaders when such bins are being emptied into the lorry.

There are others who, even during the height of the Summer, invariably fill their bins to capacity because they are paying for this service "through the rates" and hence are determined to "have their pound of flesh". But it is during the Summer months that the refuse collector looks for some respite from the arduous duties of the Winter months. And hence a little thought, a little co-operation and understanding would go a long way to lighten the burden of a job which is at all times most uncongenial.

It would certainly be of the greatest help if householders would co-operate by refraining from putting bulky material in their dustbins. For several years now the ash and cinder content of the dustbin has been gradually decreasing, only to be replaced by bulkier materials such as waste paper, cardboard boxes and other forms of wrappings. Such combustible matter could easily be disposed of on the living room firegrate or the kitchen stove, with very little effort. Indeed the cleaner paper, etc., could be set aside for salvage.

Some years ago when manpower was short, it was often said that the older men were the backbone of the Public Cleansing Service. That was perfectly true, for indeed the service would have been in dire straits had it not been for their steadying influence and loyal support.

Of late, however, a new trend has become apparent in that young men have been attracted to refuse collection work, and, what is more, have not sought jobs elsewhere after giving "Binning" only a few weeks trial.

That augurs well for the future. It cannot be said that difficulties were experienced during the year owing to insufficient labour being available. In actual fact, scarcely a week went past without men calling at the Department seeking employment.

At this juncture I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the men and the Foreman, engaged on Public Cleansing work, who carry out their duties so cheerfully and well.

The change-over from lorries having petrol engines with side-loading to those having diesel engines and rear loading bodies will have been completed when the new S and D 16/18 cu. yd. Forward and Aft tipper ordered towards the end of the year, has been delivered. The larger capacity lorry has now become essential to deal with the increasing bulk of the refuse.

In the past I have commented in my Annual Report about the need for regular servicing of lorries. It therefore gave me pleasure and satisfaction when my colleague Mr. Garside, brought such a system into being. This, together with the skill and enthusiasm with which Mr. Ken Reed, the mechanic, tackles his work has already proved a boon.

The purchase of the new depot at Derby Road, Heanor, was a wise move and much good should come of it. There still remains, however, much to be done in the provision of necessary facilities. Indeed, I look forward to the time when each workman has his own separate locker in which he can keep a change of clothing. I would like to see proper washing facilities provided so that each man could have a shower at the end of his day's work, and then don clean clothes which he had stored in his locker. I would like to see some form of heating in the garage: that is to say either central heating or individual power points for each lorry so that small electrical heating units could be used to warm engines overnight and thereby make it easier to start them from "cold" during the winter months. Much time and money can be lost in having to tow vehicles to get them started in cold weather.

Throughout the year quarterly Sickness Reports were presented to your Health Committee, and the salient features of these are given in the following Summaries "A" and "B".

SUMMARY A.

<i>Report No. and Period</i>	<i>Total Working Hours Possible</i>	<i>Sick Pay Hours Lost</i>	<i>Unpaid Sickness Hours Lost</i>	<i>Other Time Lost Hours</i>	<i>Total Sickness Payments</i>	<i>Average Weekly cost of Sickness Payments</i>
(41) 27-12-59 to 20-3-60	13523½	723	88	106	£ s. d. 87 2 9	£ s. d. 10 17 10
(42) 21-3-60 to 19-6-60	13208	983½	149	36	126 9 5	9 14 7
(43) 20-6-60 to 18-9-60	13262½	784½	457	120½	122 10 11	9 8 6
(44) 19-9-60 to 18-12-60	13582½	678	416	188	99 17 4	7 13 7

SUMMARY B.

<i>Report No. and Period</i>	<i>Percentage of hours lost due to:</i>			
	<i>Paid Sickness</i>	<i>Unpaid Sickness</i>	<i>Other Time Lost</i>	<i>Total</i>
(41) 27-12-59 to 20-3-60	5.35	0.65	0.78	6.78
(42) 21-3-60 to 19-6-60	7.45	1.13	0.27	8.85
(43) 20-6-60 to 18-9-60	5.91	3.44	0.9	10.25
(44) 19-9-60 to 18-12-60	4.99	3.06	1.38	9.43

The sum of £436 0s. 5d. was paid out in Sickness Benefit during the year. This compared with the total for 1959 shows an increase of £53 0s. 0d. Ever since 1957 the yearly cost of sickness payments have steadily increased. The amount for the year under review is the highest recorded during the last ten years.

The average weekly cost of sickness payments was £8 7s. 8d.

Of the possible number of working hours, sickness and other absenteeism caused the loss of 8.82%—in other words a loss of 4729.5 hours during the year.

Of the total number of working hours, 7.76% were lost due to men being absent on paid sick leave.

On an average two men were absent each working day throughout the year. This, out of a normal complement of twenty-five men, left little scope for allocating extra manpower to the three gangs when necessary.

The following is a summary of sickness payments made during the last six years.

					£	s.	d.
1960	total	sickness	benefit	paid	..	436	0 5
1959	"	"	"	"	..	283	0 5
1958	"	"	"	"	..	231	4 2
1957	"	"	"	"	..	195	7 6
1956	"	"	"	"	..	203	18 11
1955	"	"	"	"	..	351	6 0

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The two controlled refuse tips, one at Commonsides, Heanor, and the other at Aldercar continued in operation throughout the year. No trouble was experienced with infestation of crickets at Commonsides, but the Aldercar tip proved very troublesome in this respect. This may have been due to the fact that the usual early treatment with insecticide powder was unfortunately delayed, but even so I do not think I can ever remember a year when crickets were so ubiquitous as in 1960.

The infestation was eventually brought under control, though this involved a good deal of time and labour. After one has handled Gammexane powder all day, one does not get too kindly a reception when arriving home!!! What a pity it is that this most unpleasant smell cannot be removed from this otherwise excellent and effective powder.

COST STATEMENT 1960-61.

Item	Particulars 1	Col- lection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	% of total gross expendi- ture 5
1	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	%
	GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
	(i) Labour	9773	2503	12276	61
	(ii) Transport	5497	10	5507	27
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	160	2362	2522	12
	(iv) Other items	6	—	6	—
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure ..	15436	4875	20311	100
2	GROSS INCOME	13	2147	2160	—
3	NET COST	15423	2728	18151	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ..	—	1141	1141	—
	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only ..	18 5	4 9	23 2	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	10 4	—	10 4	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	29 2	5 2	34 4	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population ..	641	113	754	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises ..	1940	343	2283	

Population at 30th June, 1960 24,070 persons.

Total refuse collected (Test Weighings) .. 10,583 tons.

Weight per 1,000 population per day (365 days
to year).. .. . 24.1 cwts.

Number of premises from which refuse is
collected 7,951 premises.

MUNICIPAL DUSTBIN SCHEME

The provision of good storage accommodation at the Derby Road Depot made it possible for larger quantities of dustbins to be held in stock. Two gross of bins were ordered at a time, compared with the previous practice of having only half this quantity.

An innovation during the year was the provision of rubber lids instead of galvanised, it being felt that in this District where there are so many shift workers, any reduction in noise would be welcome. Indeed, in this age of the chattering pneumatic drill, the throaty belching of the motor bike and the roar of traffic any reduction in noise, however small, is all to the good.

It surprised me to learn of the favourable comments this action had aroused.

It is early days yet to hazard a guess how long these rubber lids will last, compared with the galvanised ones. At the moment I have a feeling that perhaps the handles might prove the weakest parts.

All bins are $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. capacity, having plain tapered sides, the latter being embossed with H.U.D.C. and year of distribution. The marking of lids presented a problem since they cannot be embossed. This however, was eventually overcome by branding on the letters.

The following is a summary of the number of replacement bins supplied since the inception of the Scheme.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bins supplied</i>	<i>Rate borne charge</i>
1957	258	1.14d. on the £
1958	604	1.05d. in the £
1959	444	0.92d. in the £
1960	732	1.09d. in the £

SALVAGE

For the year under review the total income derived from the sale of salvage was £2,081 6s. 8d.

It is pleasing to see that this shows an increase of £98 17s. 10d. over the income for the previous year, largely due to the fact that 13 tons more waste paper was collected.

The weight of textiles salvaged has practically remained static at about $6\frac{1}{4}$ tons, though the same cannot be said for the price which dropped from £18 to £14 per ton.

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
YEARS 1956 TO 1960.

Year	Tins		Ferrous Metals		Non-Ferrous Metals		Paper		Textiles		Income											
	T.	C.	lbs.	T.	C.	lbs.	T.	C.	lbs.	T.	C.	lbs.	£	s.	d.							
1956	..	..	..	19	15	56	5	12	35	0	6	0	270	10	28	19	4	104	2775	7	0	
1957	..	..	..	37	5	84	3	1	70	0	3	47	250	11	28	10	6	110	2446	5	4	
1958	..	..	..	16 28			1	18	98	0	2	88	236	2	56		9	11	81	2027	15	9
1959	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	16	70	0	1	3	240	7	0		6	7	21	1982	8	10
1960	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	253	7	0		6	10	108	2081	6	8

SALVAGE BONUS SCHEME

The total amount of Salvage Bonus paid during the year was £561 11s. 5d., and each workman therefore, received just over £20.

The bonus is paid each month, and is based on collections over and above ten tons of salvage each month. Fifty per cent of the income derived from the sale of such salvage, being allocated to the workmen *pro rata* to the number of days worked each week.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are now six public conveniences in the District and the management of these, together with the collection of monies from the various automatic penny-in-the-slot locks, comes under the jurisdiction of the Department.

Three part-time lavatory cleaners are employed, together with one full-time cleaner who attends to the Loscoe, Marlpool and Heanor Market Place conveniences.

The conveniences at Codnor have now reached the stage where replacement of existing appliances, together with a certain amount of repair work to the structure (due mainly to mining subsidence), has become necessary.

With regard to Loscoe Public Conveniences, a great deal of extra work is made by children daubing the tiled walls and the floors with soil from the adjoining Memorial garden.

There is a need too for a new footpath giving more direct access from Grandfield Street to the Ladies' toilets.

The use of Mayfield Avenue Public Conveniences as a "grandstand" for children watching football and cricket matches on the Town Ground has resulted in a good deal of damage being done to the roof of the premises. Coping stones have been loosened and roof tiles smashed.

Now that the necessary repair work has been carried out barbed wire has been placed in "strategic" positions to prevent further damage.

As was to be expected other conveniences did not escape acts of vandalism by hooligans.

The convenience windows at Marlpool became the target for catapults. Elsewhere, flushing cisterns were damaged and a door wrenched off its hinges. Some fifty wallflower plants were uprooted in the small garden in front of the Heanor Market Place conveniences.

The following incident is related to emphasise the fact that not all these acts go unpunished.

A large glazed flushing cistern, together with supporting brackets and pipes, was wrenched from the wall in the "Gents" conveniences at Heanor.

In crashing to the ground it struck the head of the youth responsible for the damage. His friend tried to get this youth home as quickly as possible, but failed to do so, and an ambulance had eventually to be called. The tale was told that the young man had been injured by someone who had struck him on the head with a bottle, and the ambulance driver then informed the local police, who acting with commendable swiftness soon got the true facts into proper perspective.

The estimated cost of the damage was £12 15s. 0d. and to my amazement some week or so after the incident a very contrite youth walked into my office and without saying a word counted out £12 15s. 0d. in bank notes, etc., onto my desk and added, "There goes my holiday money; but I apologise for the damage I have done."

The sequel came some month or two later when the local Magistrates imposed a fine of £5, together with the payment of £2 10s. 0d. in costs. His friend was acquitted.

The income derived from the automatic locks, etc., is detailed hereunder:—

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
HEANOR— <i>Market Place</i>									
	Conveniences	..	..	292	7	9			
	"Wash and Brush Up"	..	..	56	6	8			
							348	14	5
<i>Mayfield Avenue</i>									
	Conveniences	..	..	..	..		4	19	3
<i>Pleasure Grounds</i>									
	Conveniences	..	..	..	..			8	11
MARLPOOL—									
	Conveniences	..	..	..	..		13	14	3
LOSCOE—									
	Conveniences	..	..	..	..		12	10	3
CODNOR—									
	Conveniences	..	..	..	..		28	5	1
LANGLEY MILL—									
	Conveniences	..	..	..	..		28	14	11
Total				..			437	7	1

The total income derived from the public conveniences was approximately the same as for the previous year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The extermination of rats and mice is now regarded by the general public as yet another service provided by the Council, and the fact that, under the above Act, the occupier of infested premises has an obligation to rid his premises of rodents, seems to have been entirely forgotten.

Whilst in some ways one deplores this facile shifting of responsibility, it is in other ways to the good, since, in the main, infestations cannot be dealt with satisfactorily by the purchase of a packet of this or that poison and baiting carried out sporadically.

For many years now rodent control work has been on a scientific basis and has undoubtedly produced sound results. Gone are the times when "Rat weeks" were held to stimulate local awareness of this problem and instead we see a purposeful and consistent campaign carried on throughout the years.

The systematic treatment of sewers throughout the District maintains the rat population at a low ebb as can be seen from the results of the test baiting carried out during the month of May, whence 140 sewer manholes were baited and only two takes recorded.

At one farm a Nissen hut converted into a deep litter shed for hens, became heavily infested with rats. The means adopted by the owner to exterminate the rats proved ineffective and a request was therefore made to the Department to deal with the infestation.

Despite the attraction of the foodstuffs provided for the hens, Warfarin poison was readily taken by the rats and soon resulted in complete eradication of the infestation.

The following is a summary of rodent control work carried out during the year:—

SUMMARY

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) <i>Agricultural</i>
	(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All Other (including Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)</i>	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	20	7866	1024	8910	50
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :	—	83	30	113	1
(a) Notification					
(b) Survey under the Act	18	1457	19	1494	2
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	5	223	57	285	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available).	111	3400	170	3681	18

4. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by :						
(a) Rats —Major	—	1	—	1	—	—
—Minor	12	80	21	113	3	3
(b) Mice —Major	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	4	39	36	79	—	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Sect. 4) treated by the L.A.	14	109	48	171	3	3
(Figures should not exceed those given at Section 4)						
6. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	24	113	89	226	5	5
(To be completed only if figures are readily available).						
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :						
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Set out hereunder is a list of meat and other foodstuffs inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption.

					Cwts.	lb.	ozs.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	—	84	0
Beans	..	..	..	..	1	26	8
Beverages	..	..	..	..	—	2	11
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	—	37	12
Bread	..	..	..	..	—	18	0
Brisket	..	..	..	..	—	5	0
Cake	..	..	..	..	—	8	0
Cereals	..	..	..	..	—	39	9½
Cheese	..	..	..	..	1	0	12
Chicken	..	..	..	..	—	9	13
Chocolate and Sweets	..	..	..	..	—	96	6
Chocolate Tea Cakes	..	..	..	..	—	3	0
Chopped Ham	..	..	..	..	—	7	9
Coffee	..	..	..	..	—	1	2
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	1	111	3
Custard Powder	..	..	..	..	—	1	8
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	37	6	8
Fish and Fish Paste	..	..	..	..	—	102	14¾
Flour	..	..	..	..	—	18	0
Fruit	..	..	..	..	7	26	13¾
Fruit and Tomato Juices	..	..	..	..	—	18	0½
Ham	..	..	..	..	3	9	9
Jams, Marmalades and Jellies	..	..	..	..	—	11	9¾
Jellied Veal	..	..	..	..	—	6	0
Meat Loaf	..	..	..	..	—	9	12
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	—	1	0
Milk and Cream	..	..	..	..	1	38	1
Milk Puddings	..	..	..	..	—	67	7¾
Minced Beef	..	..	..	..	—	2	0
Mushrooms	..	..	..	..	—	—	7½
Nuts	..	..	..	..	—	32	0
Other Vegetables	..	..	..	..	—	28	8
Peas	..	..	..	..	10	21	4
Pork	..	..	..	..	—	40	9½
Pork Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	—	70	1
Puddings	..	..	..	..	—	4	1
Salt	..	..	..	..	—	103	10
Sauces and Pickles	..	..	..	..	—	12	5½
Sausages	..	..	..	..	—	4	4
Soup	..	..	..	..	1	43	11
Spaghetti	..	..	..	..	—	1	7¼

Stewed Mutton	..	..	..	—	5	0
Stewed Steak	..	..	..	1	11	13
Stuffing	..	..	..	—	3	13
Sugar	..	..	..	2	103	0
Tomatoes	..	..	..	10	16	6½
Tongue	..	..	..	—	32	9
Total				86	13	4¾

Eggs	..	..	..	..	697 dozen.
Minerals	..	..	..	..	117 bottles.

SUMMARY OF FOOD PREMISES, ETC.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	6
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	25
Cafe, Canteens and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	8
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	6
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	27
Dairies (other than Dairy farms)	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	18
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Stores	..	..	..	..	..	55
General Stores with Off-licence	..	..	..	..	..	16
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	13
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	43
Ice Cream retailers	..	..	..	..	..	114
Market stalls	..	..	..	..	..	23
Public Houses and Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	53

The information gained from the survey of slaughterhouses carried out during the latter part of 1959, subsequently formed the basis on which the Report on Slaughterhouses was prepared.

On-the-site discussions were held with all occupiers of slaughterhouses, and every aspect of the construction regulations given careful consideration. The Butchers concerned proved most co-operative and helpful—thus giving emphasis to the fact that much can be accomplished if the “big stick” is thrown away and discussion held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding.

The subject matter of the Report was prepared on the lines indicated in Circular F.S.H. 4/59 and in addition sketch plans of the various slaughterhouse sites were included, showing the premises as existing and as proposed, together with the position of the stunning pen.

The Report was then presented to your Health Committee at their meeting held in January and was duly approved.

In considering the date which the Minister might later fix for the Construction Regulations to apply to Slaughterhouses in the Urban Area, regard had to be given to the fact that many of the local builders in addition to their normal commitments, were extensively engaged on repairs to property resulting from coal mining subsidence. It was therefore decided that a period of one year would be necessary to enable all the required work on slaughterhouse premises to be carried out.

During the month of February the Report received the approval of the Council and was therefore submitted to the Minister. No representations were subsequently made during the prescribed period of two months, and notification of the Minister's approval of the Report was received towards the end of July.

The 1st April, 1961, was fixed as the appointed day from which all slaughterhouses must comply with the construction regulations; thus instead of the twelve months proposed in the Report, the period had been reduced to eight months.

Detailed schedules of the works required at each slaughterhouse were then prepared and forwarded to all occupiers.

It is rather disappointing to have to report that as the year under review came to a close only one slaughterhouse (out of the eight concerned) had been brought up to the required standard.

No doubt, as the 1st April, 1961 looms nearer there will be a spate of feverish activity . . . but there, aren't we all, at times, guilty of "leaving things to the last minute".

A total of 2,820 carcasses were inspected during the year; this figure shows a reduction of 399 carcasses when compared with the previous year. This may largely be attributed to the reduction in slaughtering brought about by restrictions imposed on the movement of animals during the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease.

The decline in the number of cows slaughtered again continued during the year, though there was an increase in the number of heifers and bullocks slaughtered when compared with 1959.

In the main the quality of meat retailed in the District was very good, and local butchers are to be commended for maintaining such a satisfactory standard.

In 1959 seven beasts were found to be infected with *Cysticercus Bovis*, but only five in 1960. Hearts were found to be the main sites of infection.

With regard to the inspection of meat, it is pleasing to report that it was possible to maintain one hundred per cent inspections of all carcasses though this necessitates working overtime chiefly on Monday evenings each week.

The undermentioned summary gives details of the animals inspected and also the incidence of disease. The figures in brackets indicate the percentages for the year 1959.

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>		<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
	<i>Bullocks</i>	<i>Heifers</i>				
Number killed	156	292	59	2	1974	337
Number inspected	156	292	59	2	1974	337
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	4	9	5	—	4	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and <i>Cysticercus Bovis</i>	2.56 (11.62)	3.08 (13.49)	8.47 (11.90)	— (—)	0.2 (0.42)	0.29 (1.02)
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	2	2	—	—	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.64 (2.32)	0.68 (6.74)	3.39 (5.95)	— (—)	— (—)	5.34 (—)
<i>Cysticercus Bovis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	5	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with <i>Cysticercus Bovis</i> ..	— (1.55)	1.71 (1.59)	— (1.19)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Figures in brackets are for the year 1959.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

Thirty-eight licences to slaughter or stun cattle, sheep and pigs were issued during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

As far as other duties would allow, every effort was made to visit food premises, market stalls, mobile shops, etc., and in this respect 932 visits were made during the year.

The keenness of competition among traders has led to all sorts of ways and means being adopted to attract the customer, not the least of these being the determined efforts made to present better and brighter shop interiors with goods tastefully displayed under hygienic conditions.

This is all to the good, and the discerning shopper is not slow to realise the advantages to be gained by trading at such premises.

Years ago the pasteurisation of milk came into being purely as an economic measure, but in so doing brought about the added boon of a safer milk supply.

The same can be said in regard to the increased packaging of foodstuffs. Here again we see something introduced mainly for economic reasons yet accomplishing at the same time, the further useful purpose of protecting foodstuffs from contamination.

Resulting from information received from the County Analyst to the effect that samples of a certain brand of canned prunes in syrup, had been found to be contaminated with tin in excess of 250 parts per million, it was found necessary to visit many foodshops in the District for the purpose of finding what stocks of this commodity were held.

This done it was necessary to prohibit the sale of these canned foods and submit sample for analysis.

As can be imagined this entailed a considerable amount of work which had to be done in the shortest possible time, and resulted in some 790 tins of the canned prunes being condemned as unfit.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Derbyshire County Council is the Local Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and I am therefore indebted to Mr. R. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., F.C.S., County Analyst, for supplying the following information:—

No serious irregularities were disclosed and no proceedings were taken.

One sample of T.T. Milk was deficient in fat and one sample of T.T. Channel Island Milk failed to reach the higher standard of four per cent fat content for milk sold under this description. These irregularities were dealt with by caution notice. Results of analysis for the Channel Island Milk were supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in accordance with the request in Circular FSH/4/56.

A sample of Apples of Italian origin was contaminated with lead somewhat in excess of the limit recommended for foods. An attempt to test further samples of the same brand was unsuccessful as they could not be found on sale.

Canned Prunes in Syrup were found to be contaminated with tin in excess of the limit recommended for canned foods and were condemned as unfit for food. Further samples of the same brand were collected by your Inspectors from other premises and submitted for examination. Some of these were satisfactory but others, carrying the same code mark as the original samples contained excessive amounts of tin. These were also certified as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

One informal sample of Self Raising Flour failed to reach the standard prescribed in the Order. A subsequent formal sample from the same premises proved to be satisfactory.

With the above exceptions the samples were classed as genuine and complying with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and with the appropriate Regulations.

ICE CREAM

Eight samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and were classified as follows:—

	<i>Provisional Grade</i>			
	1	2	3	4
No. of samples . .	4	3	1	Nil.

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the area.

MILK SUPPLY

The undermentioned licences were granted by the Council authorising the use of special designations:—

DEALERS' LICENCES :

Tuberculin tested	..	..	10
Pasteurised	..	..	12
Sterilised	..	..	11

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES :

Tuberculin tested..	..	..	6
Pasteurised	..	..	5
Sterilised	..	..	4

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960 came into operation on the 1st October, and *inter alia*, brought changes in the licensing of Milk Dealers. In effect, after the 31st December, 1960, Dealers' licences will be issued by the County Council, being the Local Authority for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958.

It was found necessary during the year, to prosecute a certain dairy firm for selling milk in a dirty bottle. This firm had been previously warned regarding a similar occurrence.

The action resulted in a fine of £5 being imposed, but one could not help but have some measure of sympathy with the firm concerned when one sees how a certain section of the general public grossly misuse empty milk bottles.

There is much to be said for the use of a waxed non-returnable container, and I do not think the time is far distant when the milk bottle will be about as rare as a horse-drawn vehicle.

SHOPS ACT

The following Summary of Shops in the Urban District has been compiled from the Register of Shops.

Antiques	..	..	..	..	1
Baby linen	..	..	..	..	4
Bookseller and Stationery (inc. Newsagent)	..	..	..	..	16
Butchers	..	..	..	..	25
Cafes, Canteens, Restaurants	..	..	..	..	8
Car and Cycle Accessories	..	..	..	..	5
Chemists	..	..	..	..	6
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	27
Corn and Seed Merchant	..	..	..	..	1
Cycle Dealers	..	..	..	..	2
Dry Cleaners	..	..	..	..	5
Electrical and Radios	..	..	..	..	5

Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	18
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Footwear	..	..	..	..	..	16
Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	7
General Stores	..	..	..	..	..	55
General Stores with Off Licence				..	..	16
Gents. Outfitters	..	..	..	..	..	3
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	13
Grocer and Provisions			..	..	..	43
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	33
Handicrafts	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ironmongers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Jewellers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ladies' Wear	..	..	..	..	..	17
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	5
Multiple Stores	..	..	..	..	..	1
Opticians	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paints and Wallpapers			..	..	..	9
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	1
Photographers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Radio and Television	..	..	..	..	..	7
Second-hand Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	2

Your three Public Health Inspectors are designated Officers for the purpose of the Shops Acts.

Sixty-two visits were made after the hours of closing and two visits made with regard to Sunday Trading.

One Fish and Chip Fryer in the District opened his shop for business purposes on Sundays, but on being informed that this was not permitted, readily agreed to cease the practice.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Council own small open-air swimming baths at Langley, comprising a large and small plunge having a capacity of 60,000 gallons and 40,000 gallons respectively.

There is no system of continuous filtration and chlorination, and hence the baths are worked on the "fill and empty" system, a chlorine compound being added to the water as soon as each plunge has been filled.

In general the plunges are emptied every two days, thoroughly scrubbed out and then re-filled.

Fourteen samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination.

FLOODING

During the months of October and November rain fell on twenty-three and twenty-four days respectively and a total of over ten inches of rain was recorded for these two months. In former years such continuous wet weather would have resulted in the river Erewash overflowing its banks in the region of "Parliament Square," Langley Mill.

It was therefore thought that the recent remedial measures taken to obviate such an occurrence had proved effective. This optimistic conclusion, however, proved premature in that the torrential rain falling on Saturday and Sunday the 3rd and 4th December proved to be the "last straw which broke the camel's back", and once again the Station Road and Cromford Road areas were inundated with flood water.

Business premises and houses alike were flooded to depths varying from six inches to three feet, and one heard of valiant but unavailing efforts made to prevent the water gaining access to premises. At one period the passage of heavy vehicles along the flooded roads created "waves" which further added to the difficulties of those trying to keep the water from entering their premises.

Good neighbours helped one another in efforts to remove household effects out of reach of flood water, but there was a real need for hot meals and cups of tea to be provided since most householders found themselves without means of having a fire and the electricity supply had to be cut off.

Your Surveyor's Department and Health Department gave all help possible to the unfortunate people and there was, of course, much to be done in the examination of foodstuffs in the various shops and stores.

The establishment of a Flood Relief Fund by the Chairman of the Council, Councillor Mrs. Calladine, resulted in some forty-one claims being made. Your Health Department were deputed to deal with these claims and a considerable amount of work was involved in making the necessary visits and assessments.

In all a total of £926 11s. 0d. was paid out to claimants.

